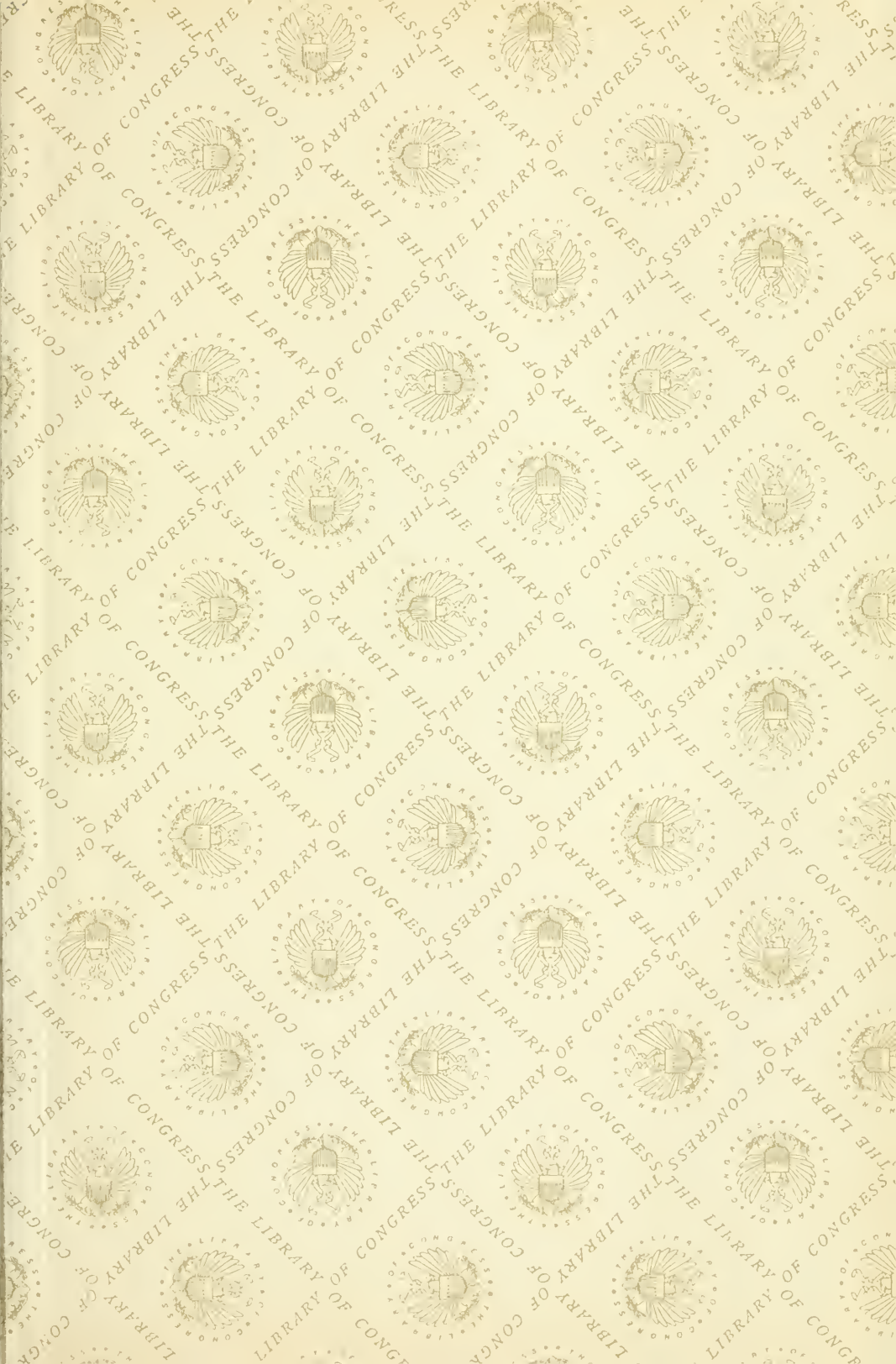


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*COPY OF DAVID BAILEY'S DOCUMENT
CONCERNING "INDIAN AFFAIRS"*

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David Bailey lived near Sussex Court-house, Virginia, removing to Wilmington, Ohio, in 1827. He was called "Major Bailey", the title being given him as a mark of respect and esteem. He was born the 12th of January, 1776, and died June the 26th, 1854.

The following account was printed from the original copy, written by him, and preserved by his grand-daughter, Mrs. Marianna Bailey Hunt, of Whittier, California: who, tho a child, remembers his stories of the Indians.

Gift of Mrs. Hattie Hunt Meredith,
(daughter of Mrs. Marianna Hunt)

Gift
Mrs. Hattie Hunt Meredith
May 12, 21

A SHORT ACCOUNT OF MY CONCERN ON INDIAN AFFAIRS

In the year 1827 I moved with my family and settled in the State of Ohio within the limits of Center Quarterly Meeting, soon after which time I became acquainted with the concern of Friends of Indiana Yearly Meeting respecting the Shawnee tribe or nation of Indians residing within the limits of the State of Ohio. Being informed of the care that had long been extended towards them, and the good effect thereof from the susceptibility in them of improvement, together with the general history of that people who once were the whole and sole proprietors of this vast and valuable country, my mind soon became enlisted under feelings of sympathy and commiseration for them in their present condition. I had lived in the country about twelve months when my friends appointed me a member of the acting committee on Indian concerns, and not long after on a deputation of that committee, I, with other friends visited the Establishment of Friends near Waughpaukaneyya where a council with a number of the Chiefs and head men was held by us on account of the school establishment there for the benefit of their

children. At this time my feelings were much enlarged towards them in as much as I thought I never was with any people where the current of perfect love and friendship was more sensibly felt by me than in that council and their company on that occasion. The dignified countenances and deportment of some I thought was not exceeded by the greatest statesmen of the present age.

At our Yearly Mtg. held at Indiana in the fall of 1825 the General Committee on Indian concerns was informed by our superintendent of schools for the Indians, that they, the Indians, had ceded their lands in Ohio to the Government for lands west of the Mississippi and that some of them were much dissatisfied, apprehending the treaty did not contain the preliminary propositions made in the council previous to the signing of it, and requested the assistance of friends in making enquiry therein and counsel them in this case of difficulty which was very distressing to them.

The General Committee took notice of the request and directed the acting committee to pay the necessary attention to their request by making a visit to them, etc. Accordingly a deputation was made and the Chiefs informed thereof. They with a number of their head men met with us at the Establishment of Friends aforementioned. The deputation felt much caution in going into council on the subject, lest the Government might think the society had taken measures to make the Indians dissatisfied after they had signed the treaty, and in order to stand clear in this respect we took the names of a number

of respectable persons as witnesses, who were present through the whole of our council and a fair and minute record of all that passed on the subject was made. From the manner they stated the grounds of their distress together with the information we received from a number of white persons of respectability who were present at the council of the treaty, some of whom had obtained some of the outlines of said treaty from the Commissioner himself. We were induced to believe that they were really aggrieved by the contract at that time, feeling the weight of their request to society for assistance and the religious obligation it had long felt for the benefit of the Indian, and at the same time being conscious that the Government itself was not disposed to wrong them in such a contract, we agreed to assist them in presenting their case to the President, the Senate and Congress if necessary and encouraged their presenting a written petition in the case. We then left them under apprehension of sincere thankfulness on their part for our visit on the occasion.

We returned the account of our proceedings therein to the acting committee who manifested much interest in our services in deliberating on the further proceedings in the case; it was anticipated that Friends of Ohio Yearly Meeting would co-operate with us. A communication for that purpose having been previously sent them, the committee proceeded to appoint two Friends to accompany certain Chiefs to the City of Washington and assist in their case as way might open; which was myself and Henry Harvey.

From a hope that I might be released at Mount Pleasant and my place more than amply supplied by a Friend from Ohio Yearly Mtg. in co-operation with the concern, I gave up my name as one of the deputation pursuant to the appointment; myself and Henry Harvey in company with four Chiefs namely, John Perry, Wewellepu (speaker), Spybuck, and Quasqua, also two interpreters, Francis Dushauquet and Joseph Parker, left Wilmington the 15th day of the 12th mo. 1831. Previous to our leaving Wilmington the Chiefs were taken to the house of Isaiah Morris who had before invited them. He, in a very hospitable manner, provided an elegant room for their accommodation and those of the town people who wished to see them (Indians being great strangers to the inhabitants); he prepared dinner for them and manifested much interest in their cause, wrote a letter of recommendation to Henry Clay, a member of the Senate, for myself and companion Henry Harvey, which we accepted as a token of his sincerity, expressing at the same time his best wishes for our success in behalf of the Indians; we then proceeded to Leesburg, it being extreme cold weather, which continued pretty much through the whole journey, and was very trying to my constitution. Took lodging at Nathan Hunt's, a member of our society who, with his wife, was very kind and spared no pains to make us comfortable. Divers Friends and others came in to see the Chiefs. One Friend took two of the Chiefs and one interpreter home with him to lodge. Next day we traveled about thirty miles and lodged at the house of Abner Win-

dows, a member of our society, where we met with very kind entertainment. Friends seemed much pleased to see and entertain the Indians and they with the kindness they received. Next day left the settlement of Friends and traveled several days from among them; met with civil and respectful treatment from all we were with. Our Chiefs behaved very orderly and were remarked for decent and noble-looking men. We reached Mount Pleasant the 25th of 12th mo. We stopped at a Friend's house near Flushing and dined; he was a member of the Indian Committee of Ohio and informed us that that committee had received our committee's communication on the subject of our journey and had replied to it. The contents of which we learned was unfavorable to our views on the subject of going to Washington.

We then thot our proper business was to request a meeting of the committee, which we did. It was acceded to by Friends and the committee accordingly convened. We laid before them our mission from home and offered all the documents in our possession to shew the grounds of our undertaking, some of which were read. Yet several Friends expressed their doubts by holding out the impropriety of an undertaking, supporting those doubts by holding out the importance as well as the delicacy there was in appearing before the ruler of a nation as a society of people to interfere with a contract between Government and the Indians, where all parties had signed that contract by writing, and further that it no doubt would be attended with great expense to society in-

asmuch as the United States agent on Indian affairs had not directed or privileged those Chiefs to attend Congress on the business, therefore would not as usual pay the expense.

We replied in substance that our committee was aware of those things, but feeling ourselves religiously bound as we apprehended to appear on behalf of injured people, were willing to risk the expense and had made some provision to meet it expecting their assistance. Finally most of the committee appeared willing, inasmuch as we had made arrangements to go to Washington, that we might proceed, and agreed to advance two hundred dollars for our assistance, but no substitute was found for me and therefore did not return home as I had anticipated. We proposed that Friends of that place furnish some clothing for the Chiefs on their journey which they needed, the weather being so extremely cold. Friends agreed to do so and defray the expense out of the fund they had advanced for the journey, but instead of leaving it with us to buy the clothing already made the Friends of Mt. Pleasant concluded to buy the materials with the fund and make the clothes as a present to the Indians themselves. They did so, and their kindness was very sensibly understood by the Indians, as appeared by a speech made by their speaker the evening before we left that place. Notwithstanding the discouragement we met with when we first approached the committee with our mission, we had the sympathy of divers Friends in that place, whose cordial wishes for success in our undertaking was fully expressed on leaving that

place. During our stay in Mt. Pleasant, which was two days and nights, the chiefs lodged with our worthy friend Samuel Jones and his son and son-in-law Thomas Thomasson whose kindness and feeling interest for the Indians was not exceeded by any we met with. Elisha Bates spent much of his time while we were there with them, took them to his house, showed them many little curiosities, conversed considerably with them through their interpreter, all of which was calculated to enliven their feelings and increase friendship.

The evening before we left Mt. Pleasant many Friends and some others came in to see us and furnish the clothing they had prepared. Near the close of this opportunity E. B. communicated a few sentences to the Chiefs expressive of the sympathy and concern that Friends had long manifested towards them, hoping they would remember it if they should remove west of the Mississippi, also an acknowledgement of the satisfaction it was to have their company at that time: encouraged them to pursue their intended journey in a proper manner, etc. To which their speaker, Wewellepe, made a very suitable and interesting reply in a manner so dignified as to claim the respect and solid attention of all present.

Next day, the 24th of the month, we pursued our journey. Left our horses there in the care of Friends and were very kindly assisted by them to Wheeling, where we took our passage in the accommodation stage; next morning at four o'clock, the second night after, we stopped at Cumberland where one of the interpreters, Francis Dushaughquit, was taken so

unwell that he could not travel. Our passage being entered and paid for we had to take our seats at four o'clock in the morning, leaving a particular charge with the landlord to pay the necessary attention to our interpreter, and we would pay the expense when we returned, which he promised to do. We reached Baltimore on fourth day evening: traveled sixty miles on the railroad, which exceeded anything I had met with for speed and ease. The burthen that one horse could draw would seem incredible to one who had not seen it. The Chiefs put up at a tavern, myself and companion went to Jarard T. Hopkins, informed him of our business and that we wished to acquaint Friends of that place. He told us next day was their meeting day and we might have an opportunity of doing so, which he encouraged. We inquired whether Friends would like to have the Indians with them at meeting, he likewise expressed his full approbation to that and encouraged us to take them with us, which we did next morning and by the direction of a Friend in meeting the Chiefs were placed on the second gallery, myself, my companion, and Joseph Parker, the interpreter, were invited to a seat in the upper gallery. I think we had a solid meeting; towards the conclusion G. T. Hopkin mentioned that he had something on his mind to communicate to the Chiefs if it could be interpreted, which the interpreter agreed to do and it proved very satisfactory to them as they afterwards expressed, and I think Friends were much pleased with the opportunity. After meeting was over we requested the interpreter to accompany the Chiefs to

the tavern and myself and H. Harvey had an opportunity with a number of the members of the Indian committee of that Yearly Meeting who were then present.

We informed them the particulars of our concern and mission to the city of Washington on account of the Indians, in which they manifested much interest and cordially encouraged our prosecuting the same. Several Friends manifested a desire to have the Chiefs at their houses, Daniel Cobb, a member of the committee, particularly engaged us to have them at his house to tea that evening, which we did. Several Friends of the city came in and we spent the evening very agreeably; at bedtime the Chiefs with the interpreter returned to their lodgings, myself and H. Harvey lodged with Hugh Balderson. Next morning being sixth day we left Baltimore and reached Washington about 2 o'clock in the afternoon and very soon after our arrival met with Thomas Levering, a Friend of that place whom we found to be a very kind one. He readily piloted us to the lodgings of Judge Ruggles, a member of the Senate, to whom we had been recommended by letter from the worthy John Tohson, a former United States agent on Indian concerns, and we have good reason to believe he still feels much interest for their welfare generally and particularly this tribe, being intimately acquainted and living near them. On being introduced to Judge Ruggles we handed him the letter above mentioned and gave a summary statement of the business we were on, also requested to be introduced to several other members of Congress and the

Senate from the State of Ohio, who had been mentioned as suitable to be made acquainted with our business; with all the polite attention that marks the character of a great man he heard us and without hesitation rose from his chair and offered to conduct us to the lodging of General Vance, Judge Crane, Ewing, a senator, Vinton T. Cowing, Russell, and some others. We were first taken to General Vance's room, his open handed and manly countenance produced additional life in our feelings and the cause in which we were engaged. On being informed by Judge Ruggles of our business and wishes to consult several of the members, he unhesitatingly informed them in the different parts of the house and they very soon came to his room, most or all the above named.

We then thought it necessary to give a proper introduction to our business and in order thereto we informed them of the care that Friends had for many years extended to that particular tribe of Indians and thereby much friendship had been increased and on this particular, they made a confidential request to our society for assistance, and a deputation was made by the committee of Indian concerns to visit them and enquire into the grounds of their distress. The deputation by an impartial enquiry believed there was reality in their complaint and encouraged their application to Government for relief. The acting committee being informed to this amount believed it a religious duty incumbent on society to assist them therein and from these motives we were deputed to accompany those Chiefs and ap-

pear here on their behalf with confidence that the rulers of our nation would be disposed to do them justice in as much as we understood the policy of Government was to remove them by giving them ample equivalent for their property and we apprehended the treaty made with them was not to that amount; we also thought it right to show them that we were regular members of the society which we professed to represent and for that purpose offered the certificates we had obtained from our respective monthly meetings, which were branches of and subordinate to Indiana Yearly Meeting held at White Water, Ind., which was read audibly by one of the members and seemed very satisfactory to the whole company. We then proceeded to counsel with them in the further prosecution of our business. We laid before them the grounds we had for suspecting injustice was about to be practiced upon the Indians. Our relation was heard with much respectful attention and we were highly recommended for our kind attention to that people in appearing there on their behalf to throw a proper light on the proceedings of an unprincipled commissioner. Most of them appeared to have a full knowledge of the bad character of J. B. Gardner in divers other respects and manifested indignity at his being entrusted with business of so great importance as that of treating with the natives and once sole proprietors of this vast and valuable country.

This interview resulted in our being recommended by General Vance, Judge Ruggles, Judge Crane, and others present, to first visit the Secretary of War

(Gov. Cass), who they apprehended was a true friend to the Indians. The above named truly great men, for such I dare to call them, cheerfully offered their service to accompany us to see the Secretary of War, next morning: it being now near bedtime we returned to our lodging, which was at Brown's tavern. And notwithstanding in the forepart of our journey we met with discouragements which brought to the test our very best feelings, by this interview we were renewedly encouraged to believe that the cause in which we were engaged was good and that there were friends to it who we knew not of before.

Next day being seventh of the week and 31st of the 12th mo., in accordance with the agreement made last evening, Gen. Vance with three or four others came to our lodgings in order to accompany us to the Sec'y of War. Gen. Vance introduced the Chiefs with us as their attendants to the Sec'y of War, who seemed well pleased to see us all come. Of the Chiefs and the interpreter he had before been acquainted. When the business of the Chiefs was opened and we informed him the grounds on which we had accompanied them, also stated to him that the Commissioner J. B. Gardner had not left with them a copy of the treaty, therefore they nor us were able to refer to the particular items of their distress only as they chanced to gather it from some of the outlines of said treaty.

His reply was that the commission ought to have furnished or left a copy with the Chiefs, told them the treaty was in his office and that they might have a copy, that he would then write an order to his clerk

and their friends (meaning us) might take it to the office and get a copy, examine it and with the assistance of your friends communicate to me in writing your grievances and what your wishes are respecting the treaty and you shall have justice done you. He then recommended that we all should pay the President a visit of common respect as a necessary introduction to our business, and there was a public day set apart for visiting to the President. He proposed that General Vance should accompany us and that he also would go with us if his ill health or other engagements did not prevent. Having done our business with the Secretary of War, for that time and from the respect he manifested to the Indians and to us their assistance believing him to be their friend, we told him we were glad to find him as he had been represented, that was a good friend to the Indians. We then left him and General Vance, through respect to me as an old man and the weather being very disagreeable, proposed that I return with the Chiefs to our lodgings and he would go with Henry to the office for the purpose of obtaining a copy (above alluded to) which was near a mile to walk. We then waited until the second day the 2nd of the first mo., 1832, which was the day proposed for us to visit the President. Gen. Vance continuing his kindness to us came to our lodgings and accompanied us to the Pres. and introduced the Chiefs in a very special manner, then us, as their attendants. The President professed by words to be glad to see us, but it all amounted only to formality in my opinion. There was a very crowded concourse of

people and I suppose as cheering a band of music as could be invented, notwithstanding all this, the countenance of the old man and the apparent feebleness of his constitution seemed in my estimation to render him incapable of filling the place of Chief Magistrate for a nation like this. After we retired from the President's house our kind friend G. Vance offered to introduce us to John Q. Adams, Henry Clay, and Calhoun (the vice-president), at their respective dwellings, which offer we accepted as gratifying to us with an acknowledgment of his kindness. We then proceeded to John Q. Adams, who treated us with plain and undissembling kindness, the countenance of his face bespoke the integrity and soundness of his heart; after taking a glass of wine and sweet cake, and a few queries and answers respecting the Indians, were passed, we took leave and proceeded to Henry Clay's, where was a considerable concourse of visitors.

On being introduced to him, in the usual way we embraced that opportunity of presenting to him a short tho very full letter of recommendation relating to our Indian concern (which was given us by our worthy friend Isaiah Morris of Wilmington on the setting out of our journey), on the reading of which he, Henry Clay, expressed with emphasis that he did not wish or intend to lower the standing of any religious denomination, but he was bound to say that the improvement of the Indians had prospered more in the hands of the Quakers than any others, and what they have done has been at their own expense, while some others have made use of funds granted

by Government for such purposes. Henry Harvey in a few words, informed him that the business we were on relative to the Indians would probably come before the Senate, and we should need his assistance in obtaining that justice which we thought due to them; he assured us he would render any service in his power, in order that they might have justice done them. We were well pleased with our visit, (altho he appeared to be a man somewhat advanced in life he was of an open and cheerful deportment, representing a capacity for a great statesman and now stands as a candidate for the next presidential election.)

We then proceeded in company with our kind friend above mentioned to the house of Calhoun, the Vice-President, who received us respectfully, asked the Chiefs a few common questions. Our visit was short, nothing occurring particularly interesting. On retiring we acknowledged the particular kind services of Gen. Vance, who had spent most of the day to gratify us with those visits. We then returned to our lodgings and waited until next day before we obtained a copy of the treaty. The clerk being sick could not serve us sooner; when we applied at the office one of the deputy clerks informed us that the clerk, who was sick, wished us to go to his house, which we did, and were invited into his room; he seemed glad to see us, and made a suitable apology for our not being furnished with a copy sooner. We spent a little time with him very agreeably; he asked us to come to see him again. I thought he was a goodly-minded man.

After examining the treaty, we found it more unfavourable to the Indians than we had anticipated, we then showed it to those members collectively with whom we first counseled and who accompanied us to the Secretary of War. Several of the principal articles of the treaty were read before them and one of the company asked Judge Crane (who is thought to be a man of superior talents and judgment), how long it would take a judge to pass sentence on that treaty as an act of fraud; his reply was: no longer than he could hear it read. Henry Harvey told them the day they ratified it, that very day they would take from the Shawnee Indians in Ohio every dollar they were worth and send them west of the Mississippi without one cent. Judge Crane with several others remarked that that treaty would in all probability bring them in debt to Government. The conduct of James B. Gardner (commissioner) was very freely spoken of by several members of that company, with striking reference to other of his conduct in former time, assuring the impropriety of his appointment, which was made in that case by the then President, Andrew Jackson. Several of the company which came in during this interview were Jackson men, who I thought were not a little mortified in their feelings, having the treaty before us which was acknowledged amply to support the views we had entertained respecting it. Henry Harvey (Friends' Supt., who taught the Indian school and was present at all the councils held with the Indians by J. B. Gardner), then went into an unreserved relation of the proceedings in the case, his memory

being strengthened by notes he made at the time of said treaty, which relation I think put all present pretty fully in possession of a knowledge of the whole business. Myself and Henry in company with the Chiefs agreeable to the instructions of the Secretary of War had made a statement of grievances and what would satisfy the Indians; in order to present it to the Secretary of War, but Gen. Vance thought it most advisable to see him first himself in order that a new treaty might be made altogether; he accordingly did so. It was agreed between them to see the President alone on the occasion and Governor Cass requested us to exercise patience, that after he obtained the President's approbation he would make a new treaty and have all our business fixed in two days' time. We made some mention of returning home and leave the Chiefs to have their business completed, as we had laid their case fairly open and found they had good friends there who we believed were fully disposed to do them justice; the Secretary replied that it would be better for us to stay with them, take them home again and return, their business properly settled. It would be more satisfaction to us and our friends at home. From what the Secretary said to us at that time we entertained strong hopes that our labors on behalf of the Indians in this particular would not be lost. We then wrote several letters to our friends at home, giving a favourable account of our business and our minds were humbled under a sense of favour in the successful prosecution of this very important concern so far, which gave occasion to write the following lines:

With deep concern and anxious care
We did submit the cross to bear,
To leave our all endeared home
And travel through the snowy storm,
Humbly to plead the Indians' cause,
And ask for justice by our laws.
Amongst the rulers of our nation,
Men who fill important station,
A hearty welcome we have found,
Our labours with success are crown'd.
We hope the Indians will be free'd
From Gardner's most unchristian deed
And if they are, the price is paid
For all the efforts we have made.

The next day we with our Chiefs were much mortified, and I think we were not alone, for those worthy men before spoken of shared with us in the result of the visit made to the President by the Secretary of War and General Vance, for the purpose of effecting a new treaty which he positively denied either making a new one or modifying the old one, saying it was a liberal treaty and he would use all the Indians alike: General Vance on his return told this to the Chiefs and further said, "You must not be discouraged at this if the President is not your friend, you have a great many friends here and if you cannot have justice one way you can another and you may rest satisfied that this treaty of Gardner's will never be ratified as it is and you will have your lands as they were before." This plain and feeling expression of the General changed the downcast looks of

the Chiefs and I acknowledge, afforded much encouragement to my own mind, believing that himself with several others that I have made mention of had pledged themselves true friends to the Indians in this particular case, and we were therefore easy to rest the further prosecution of the business in their hands; having as we thought pretty fully discharged the trust imposed in us by the Indians and our friends at home.

We then turned our attention to make arrangements to leave Washington. Those members whom I have had just occasion so often to advert to in this narrative, further manifested their kindness and respect to our society by endeavoring to relieve us from the expense of the journey and in order thereto Gen. Vance spoke to the Secretary of War on that subject (who had power independent of the President to defray such expense on Indian concerns at his own discretion). He readily agreed to do so and we were directed to present our bill to him for that purpose, we accordingly did so. He accepted it with the politeness and respect which well becomes an officer of his dignity. After he had ordered his deputies to prepare it for a draft on the bank he then said to the Chiefs, in order to prove to you that I am your friend he would add two hundred and forty dollars to the bill of expense in travelling, as a present to be divided equally between the four then present, which would furnish them with a suit of clothes and reimburse the little expense in fitting out for the journey. "Now," said he, "I have done all I can do for you, the responsibility of your not getting

a treaty made according to your wishes rests altogether on the President;" and now I am free to say that the conduct of Gov. Lewis Cass, Sec'y of War, throughout our intercourse with him on the subject hath manifested to us that he is a man fully competent to the high office he fills, and we have cause to remember him as such.

Gen. Vance and Ewing consulted on the propriety of our giving our attendance at Washington still longer and it was agreed that if Henry Harvey would leave his deposition qualified to, before a magistrate of that place, in accordance with what he had stated to them, respecting the council and treaty of Gardner, we might be released, which he did, and Joseph Parker the interpreter joined him therein, which, with several others to the same purport, together with a copy of the treaty which we obtained, were all left in their hands, we also informed them we would return by Baltimore, give our friends there a full statement of the business and in whose hands we had left it in, and request their attention at Washington, if at any future period it might be thought necessary for the society of Friends to appear on behalf of the Indians. We also informed them that the members of Baltimore by a compact entered into by the three Yearly Meetings, Indiana, Ohio, and Baltimore, had a special right to do so; this seemed very satisfactory to those members, and we were fairly liberated to leave the case in their hands, whom we considered worthy and memorable friends, with a promise from some of them to inform us by writing, of the further progress of the business. Having obtained the mon-

ey to defray our expenses we paid off our tavern bill in Washington.

Myself and Henry Harvey stayed with our kind friend afore mentioned, Thomas Levering, and took our passage next morning at 4 o'clock to Baltimore, it being the 13th of 1st month 1832. Leaving the Chiefs with the interpreter to meet with us the day following at Fredericktown we reached Baltimore about eleven o'clock that morning, where friends were pleased to see and hear the account of our business. On informing them that we had given those members at Washington to expect their assistance as occasion might require, whereupon friends of Baltimore thought it best to convene the members of the committee on Indian concerns of that Yearly Mtg., which was done that evening, this being the first subject that had claimed their active attention since the separation in the society, by which several of that committee were disowned and others appointed. They organized themselves as a committee and appointed three Friends to open correspondence with General Vance and Judge Ruggles at Washington, standing ready to render such assistance in the case as they might be enabled to do, which was very satisfactory to us, inasmuch as our promise was fulfilled in leaving the business with Friends of Baltimore; information of which we gave to General Vance, by letter from that place. Then feeling our minds clear of the great responsibility which had rested on us for many days and much comforted with the kindness of our worthy friends in Baltimore, being glad that we were at liberty on such terms, to return to our fami-

lies and friends at home; we then engaged our passage on the railroad, to meet with our Chiefs as agreed on.

The car in which we were to travel was to leave Baltimore at six o'clock next morning. We lodged at Hugh Balderson's, and owing to the difference of the time-pieces in town we were about four or five minutes too late in getting our seats and lost our passage that day which disappointment was trying to us and proved so through much of the journey, for in order to gain that loss and overtake our company at Wheeling we took our passage at Fredericktown in the mail stage and traveled constant day and night, which almost entirely deprived me of sleep for three days and nights. When we reached Cumberland we found that our old interpreter, Francis Dushauquett, was deceased. The landlord assured us that all the necessary attention was paid to him during his illness, which lasted about ten days after we left him, and also that his interment was decent and orderly, which we thought ought to have been from the bill of expense, which I thought in some items was extraordinary, particularly in that of three dollars for ground to lay him in, eight dollars for coffin, three dollars for laying him out, extra for shroud, the whole, including doctor's bill and attendance amounted to forty-five dollars, which we paid without much delay of time.

We proceeded on and overtook our Chiefs and interpreter at Wheeling. All well; having arrived about two hours before us. I was much overcome with the hard travel, but felt thankful that we were

all preserved safe through extreme dangers of the icy roads on the mountains and travelling in the night. We were informed of a number that had been crippled and several lost their lives by travelling during the icy season. We were detained in Wheeling one day and night on account of the fresh in the river, and the running of the loose ice, after which we crossed with some difficulty, went to Mount Pleasant; friends seemed much pleased to see us and more so on hearing the account of what we had done, which was favourable to the Indians at that time and realized to us so far as being relieved of the expense as I mentioned before. This I think was a very agreeable disappointment to some of them, who had predicted expense without profit in this undertaking; yet there were several Friends there who cordially commended us for our fidelity and expressed much satisfaction in our being favoured to attend to the case as we had done. Friends there furnished us with our horses and we set for home the next morning in pretty good spirits. One of our Chief's horses died that night in the stable, which occasioned one of the company to take the stage again to Columbus and consequently incurred additional expense. Had it not been for that circumstance and our detention at Wheeling the expense of our journey as related to us or to the society would only have been the loss of time and hardship of traveling, which we were very sensible of.

On reaching Columbus we met with our worthy friend John Johnson, who manifested much interest in our proceedings on behalf of the Indians. At this

place I parted with the Indian Chiefs and my dear friend Henry Harvey and on my way home, tho it was the most trying part of my journey in travelling, I reflected with much satisfaction that through the whole course of our exercises and hardships a perfect harmony and unity had prevailed and as we had travelled together in every sense of the word, a valuable friendship was increased which I hope will last always. On returning home I found my dear wife in a very low state of health, tho much recovered from what she had been during my absence, and altho I was much overcome by my hard travel in extreme cold, it was a night of thankful rejoicing with the whole family. And many friends about home manifested much interest in my safe return and the account rendered relating to the Indians' concern and here I left the subject that whatever the result might be I was satisfied with what I had done. It being the best I knew how to do for the poor Indians.

THE RESULT

At a meeting of the acting committee on Indians concerns held at Ceasers Creek the second seventh day in the second month we made a report of our services and statement of the business and in whose care we left it (to wit, Joseph Vance and some others), which account was satisfactory to the committee, and we were continued to receive further information in the case, as it progressed and report to a future meeting. Near the close of the session we were informed that the Senate had ratified the treaty as it was, and that General Vance had brought a bill

before the House of Representatives for additional compensation to the Indians, in consequence of such a treaty and through his unwearied exertions with the assistance of some of his friends engaged in the cause the bill passed both houses with such a majority as to establish it a law: giving to the Indians thirty thousand dollars paid in fifteen annual payments. This account was very gratifying to us as well as to the society at large, who felt a peculiar interest for those Indians, that had long been the particular object of our care. On producing this additional account to the committee, which was truly satisfactory, I thought right to suggest to the committee the propriety of an address on behalf of the society, to Joseph Vance, acknowledging the satisfaction we feel on account of his unwearied exertions in the cause of humanity, and it was left with myself and Henry Harvey to communicate something to that amount by letter to him, which we did and which is as follows:—

[This letter was not copied by Mr. Bailey, the manuscript ending here.]

Deacidified using the Bookkeeper process.
Neutralizing Agent: Magnesium Oxide
Treatment Date:



DEC 1997
BOOKKEEPER

PRESERVATION TECHNOLOGIES, L.P.
111 Thomson Park Drive
Cranberry Twp., PA 16066
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